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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/680,750	10/06/2000	Dan Matheson	4079.02USU1	2131
27479	7590	10/19/2004	EXAMINER	
COCHRAN FREUND & YOUNG LLC			PHAM, THOMAS K	
3555 STANFORD ROAD			ART UNIT	
SUITE 230			PAPER NUMBER	
FORT COLLINS, CO 80525			2121	

DATE MAILED: 10/19/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/680,750

Applicant(s)

MATHESON, DAN

Examiner

Thomas K Pham

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 July 2004.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-6, 8-13 and 15-19 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-6, 8-13 and 15-19 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

Response to Amendment

1. This action is in response to request for re-consideration filed on 7/16/2004.
2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-6, 8-13 and 15-19 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Quotations of U.S. Code Title 35

3. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

4. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

5. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. Claims 1-2, 4-6, 8-9, 11-13, 15 and 17-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Publication no. 2002/0032592 (“Krasnick”) in view of U.S. Patent no. 5,867,654 (“Ludwig”).

Regarding claim 1

Krasnick teaches an object model for capturing online meeting-related information, comprising: a meeting plan interface for capturing administrative meeting information of a meeting in a meeting plan object (page 3 paragraph 41, “automated method for planning a meeting ... to achieve the desired client results”) but does not teach a meeting discussion interface for capturing substantive information pertaining to the contents of discussion during said meeting in a meeting discussion object, wherein said meeting discussion interface creates (i) action item objects encapsulating information defining tasks to be completed and (ii) commitment objects encapsulating information identifying individuals responsible to complete tasks defined in action item objects. However, Ludwig teaches a multimedia collaboration system for capturing audio, video, and text of an online meeting (col. 2 line 66 to col. 3 line 8, “desktop teleconferencing includes ... audio/video and all data interactions”). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the online meeting data capturing of Ludwig with online meeting planning program of Krasnick because it would provide for reproducing data interactively shared and manipulated by the participants of the meeting. Furthermore, Krasnick teaches meeting plan interface includes a meeting management module 14 that cooperates with the associates database with multiple objects to store meeting plans (page 2 paragraphs 21-22, “some or all of the clients’ data ... as well as the application

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server 14”) and also teaches that the database can be vary in structure, format, content, and relationship in term of data and information entities depend on the captured information (page 4 paragraph 47, “data and information entities ... not as a limitation on its scope”). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to store an action item in an action item object and with each action item assigned to a meeting participant. U.S. Patent No. 5,917,480 by Tafoya et al. teaches the action items are recorded into the presentation slides where each action item may be assigned to a meeting attendee (see col. 1 line 58 to col. 2 line 8, “Action items are issues ... at the conclusion of the meeting”) for the purpose of follow up action according to the stored action items.

Regarding claims 2 and 9

Krasnick and Ludwig teach each of said meeting plan object and meeting discussion object is stored in a database (page 2 paragraph 22 of Krasnick).

Regarding claims 4, 11 and 17

Ludwig teaches meeting discussion interface captures product design related information (col. 1 lines 36-40, “the effective of collaboration ... or political negotiations”). Krasnick teaches storing collected data in a database with multiple objects (page 2 paragraph 28-last 2 sentences, “The meeting management module 14 ... the storage functionality of the present invention”). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to store the product design related information in a product design related object not in any other objects.

Regarding claims 5, 12 and 18

Ludwig teaches meeting discussion interface captures decision related information (col. 1 lines 36-40, “the effective of collaboration ... or political negotiations”). Krasnick teaches storing

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collected data in a database with multiple objects (page 2 paragraph 28-last 2 sentences, “The meeting management module 14 ... the storage functionality of the present invention”). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to store the decision related information in a decision object not in any other objects.

Regarding claims 6, 13 and 19

Krasnick teaches meeting plan interface provides the ability to capture a meeting agenda in a meeting agenda object, a meeting in a meeting objective object, a meeting schedule in a meeting schedule object, wherein the meeting agenda object, the meeting objective object, and the meeting schedule object are stored in a database (page 2 paragraphs 21-22, “some or all of the clients’ data ... as well as the application server 14”). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to store the each of the meeting object separately in the database in order to retrieve each type of information independently as needed and for avoiding any confusion over mixing information.

Regarding claims 8 and 15

Krasnick teaches an object model for capturing online meeting-related information, comprising: a meeting plan interface for capturing administrative meeting information of a meeting in a meeting plan object (col. 3 paragraph 41, “automated method for planning a meeting ... to achieve the desired client results”) and storing the different objects in a database (page 2 paragraph 22) but does not teach a meeting discussion interface for capturing substantive information pertaining to the contents of discussion during said meeting in a meeting discussion object; capturing an action item in an action item object and a commitment by a meeting participant to perform said action item in a commitment object; and storing said commitment

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object and said action item object separately in a form accessible by multiple software applications through a common public interface. However, Ludwig teaches a multimedia collaboration system for capturing audio, video, and text of an online meeting (col. 2 line 66 to col. 3 line 8, “desktop teleconferencing includes ... audio/video and all data interactions”).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the online meeting data capturing of Ludwig with online meeting planning program of Krasnick because it would provide for reproducing data interactively shared and manipulated by the participants of the meeting. Furthermore, Krasnick teaches meeting plan interface includes a meeting management module 14 that cooperates with the associates database with multiple objects to store meeting plans (page 2 paragraphs 21-22, “some or all of the clients’ data ... as well as the application server 14”) and also teaches that the database can be vary in structure, format, content, and relationship in term of data and information entities depend on the captured information (page 4 paragraph 47, “data and information entities ... not as a limitation on its scope”). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to store an action item in an action item object and with each action item assigned to a meeting participant. U.S. Patent No. 5,917,480 by Tafoya et al. teaches the action items are recorded into the presentation slides where each action item may be assigned to a meeting attendee (see col. 1 line 58 to col. 2 line 8, “Action items are issues ... at the conclusion of the meeting”) for the purpose of follow up action according to the stored action items.

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8. Claims 3, 10 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Krasnick in view of Ludwig and further in view of U.S. Patent no. 6,212,530 ("Kadlec").

Regarding claims 3, 10 and 16

Krasnick teaches each of said meeting plan object stored in a database storage repository (page2 paragraph 22) and Ludwig teaches meeting discussion object is stored in an audio/video storage database but do not teach the relational database and the relationship of the tables in the object model. However, Kadlec teaches a relational database design technique that includes entities and relationships among the entities of a database model (abstract). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the relational database of Kadlec for storing the meeting plan and meeting discussion of Krasnick and Ludwig because it would provide for relating the meeting objects with relationship keys. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have an association between relational objects or tables using foreign keys in order to establish a unique relationship between the objects or tables.

Response to Arguments

9. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-6, 8-13 and 15-19 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

10. In response to applicant request to provide a copy of the provisional application, Examiner provided with this action a copy of the provisional application no. 60/197,642 which discloses all the subject matters as in the rejection of the prior office action in form of presentation slides.

11. Furthermore, U.S. Patent No. 5,917,480 by Tafoya et al. included herein with this office action provides further proof of obviousness to the store an action item in an action item object and with each action item assigned to a meeting participant is well known and expected in the art.

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Conclusion

12. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

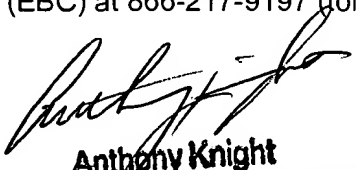
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to examiner *Thomas Pham*; whose telephone number is (703) 305-7587 or the new number (571) 272-3689 beginning Oct. 15th, 2004, Monday to Friday from 8:00 AM - 5:00 PM EST or contact Supervisor *Mr. Anthony Knight* at (703) 308-3179 (or (571) 272-3687 starting Oct. 15th, 2004).

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Thomas Pham
Patent Examiner

TP

October 12, 2004


Anthony Knight
Supervisory Patent Examiner
Group 3600